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WORLD'S FAIR;

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ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

SOME OF ITS

PRINCIPAL SIGHTS AND EXHIBITS.

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The World's Fair:

SOME OF ITS PRINCIPAL SIGHTS AND EXHIBITS.

IN this year of our Lord 1893 Chicago is the most famous city of all the world, the one toward which the thoughts of all enlightened people most naturally turn, the center about which the world of business and progress gravitates. The settlement of Chicago had scarcely begun sixty years since, and the story of the city's growth reads like a fairy tale. Its first census was taken in 1829, and showed less than ten families outside Fort Dearborn, which contained a small United States garrison. Soon afterward the prospect that a canal would be constructed from that point to La Salle, ninety-six miles distant, began to attract settlers; some 400 came in 1831, followed by others in 1832, when the first school was opened with twelve pupils, and the first Sunday-school with thirteen. Work on the canal began in 1836, the city was incorporated in 1837, and in 1840 the census showed a total population somewhat below 4,500, with a total valuation of $94,437. The canal was completed in 1848, and in 1850 the population had increased to above 28,000. By this time the enterprising from all portions of the country had begun to discern the possibilities of the lakeside city, and business men, full of energy and determination, came flocking to the scene. In 1860 there were over 109,000 souls within the corporate limits; in 1870, more than 306,000; in 1880, 503,000; while 1890 showed the remarkable figures of 1,098,576. A portion of the increase of the last decade was due to the annexation of outlying towns whose interests were identical with those of the city proper, while their population was almost entirely made up of persons having places of business or employment in Chicago. A census taken at the present time would doubtless show not less than 1,200,000 inhabitants in the city.

It was forty years ago last February that the first railroad, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, reached the city, and three months later the Michigan Central had extended its line to the city; but it was five years more before the first line from the city into the outlying country began construction, and this in 1850 had only reached out forty-two miles in the direction of Galena. At the present time, Chicago is the greatest railroad center in the world, forty different roads, representing 25,000 miles of track, meeting there. Averaging the time of the railroad trains arriving and departing, one train enters the city every ninety-six seconds during the twenty-four hours, while as frequently others depart. Fifty thousand passengers and 120,000 tons of freight is the normal daily handling; while the water commerce represents over 12,000 arrivals and an equal number of clearances annually, with a tonnage of some 4,000,000 in each direction.

These are some of the salient and impressive facts regarding the great city, now the second in size and material resources on this continent. The most wonderful illustration of Chicago spirit, and one which cannot be too often recalled, is the story of the recovery from the disastrous effects of the great fire in 1871. At that time property to the value of $190,000,000 was swept away, on which,

owing to the terrible tax which was precipitated upon many insurance companies, not more than $44,000,000 of insurance could be secured. Yet under this loss of $150,000,000 the people did not shrink. While the ashes were still hot, the work of rebuilding began. Within three years scarcely a ruin left by the fire remained, and the new city was immeasurably finer and more creditable than the old had ever been.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

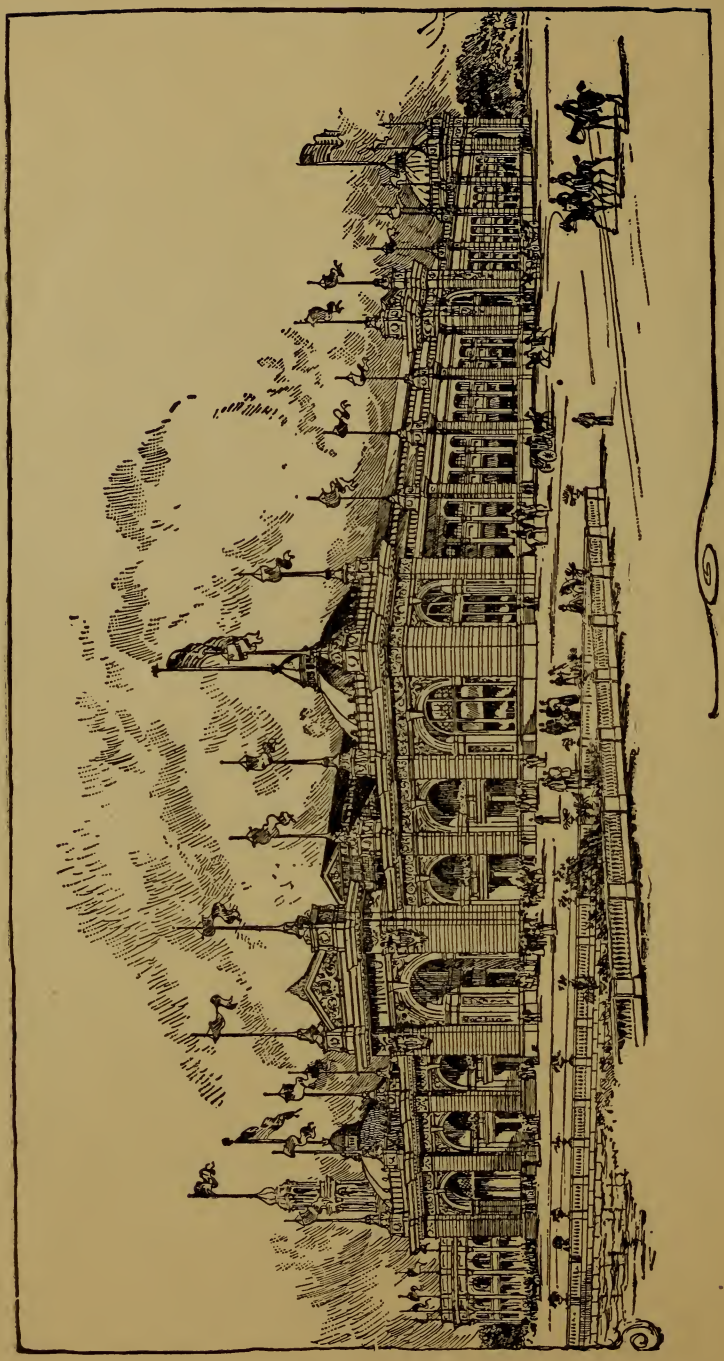
Jackson Park, the location of the Fair buildings, has an area of 664 acres. There are three principal methods of approach to the grounds, the first, and doubtless the most popular, by the trains of the Illinois Central Railroad, which run past the park on the west side of the grounds. By water, a beautiful sail of six or eight miles along the lake is a charming method of reaching the destination, while an endless procession of cable cars brings the living freight from every part of the city.

The park has a frontage of a mile and a half on the lake, and of its ample area 100 acres are covered by the buildings of the Exposition. The comparative magnitude of the plans will be appreciated when it is stated that the floor space is five times that of the Centennial at Philadelphia, and double that of the Paris Exhibition of 1889. The buildings are numerous and of the most ample dimensions, while they are architecturally masterpieces, great attention having been given to the perfection and elegance of the designs, with the most convenient arrangement possible in grouping and the practical adaptation of each structure to the purposes for which it was intended.

The greatest of all is the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, which covers thirty acres of ground, being the largest exposition building ever erected. It is 787 feet in width, 1,687 feet long, and by its arrangement gives about forty-four acres of floor space. This is the most easterly of the buildings, standing near the lake shore, very conveniently located to the pier and Casino, where is the general landing for vessels of every description. It has four principal entrances, one at the center of each facade. From end to end an avenue fifty feet in width runs through the center of the vast structure, while transverse avenues enable the visitor to inspect miles upon miles of the choicest and most interesting productions of the earth.

At the north of the building just mentioned is the United States Government Building, for which $400,000 was appropriated, and which, in addition to the post-office facilities which it has been decided to provide, contains exhibits from the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, the State, Interior, War, and other departments of the government, with machinery for the manufacture of small arms and the like. South of the Manufactures Building, and near the lake shore, convenient to the pier, is the Agricultural Building, which covers fifteen acres. The main structure is 800 by 500 feet, and there is an annex 350 by 300 feet. The rotunda at the main entrance is 100 feet in diameter, and is surmounted by a glass dome 130 feet in height. Close by is the Forestry Building, with a compass of three acres, where will be found the various useful and fancy woods from all parts of the world, with illustrations of the interests pertaining thereto. Near to this, still further to the south, is the live stock department, with a dairy building covering nearly an acre, while in the grounds of the park sixty-three acres are reserved for the occupancy of the live stock.

Almost directly west of the Agricultural Building, further from the lake shore, is Machinery Hall, 850 feet in length by 500 feet in width, covering no less than seventeen and a half acres of space. The cost of this structure will exceed a million dollars. Through its center, from end to end, runs an immense traveling crane, which affords an elevated perch for visitors, from which they can look down upon the busy



THE HALL OF MINES AND MINING.

machines below. A little to the north stands the Administration Building, 260 feet square, whose dome, rising 220 feet, is the most prominent object as the visitor approaches the grounds, and strikingly reminds the Massachusetts citizen of that Gilded Dome which surmounts Beacon Hill in Boston. This handsome piece of architecture faces toward the east, overlooking the lake, and but a little distance in the rear are the enormous passenger depots, where will arrive and whence will depart so many millions of people during the summer. These are the southernmost of the buildings—those most remote from Chicago.

To the northward, nearly in line with the southern extremity of Manufactures Building, is a range of three very important and interesting sections of the Fair—the Electrical Building, that of Mines and Mining, and the Transportation exhibits. The first named, 700 by 350 feet, not only exhibits the wonderful development of electrical force, all of which has grown up since the Centennial, only sixteen years ago, but makes itself useful by furnishing the thousands of lights which will make the day and night very much alike over the vast expanse of the park, as well as a great deal of the power required. Just west of this stands the building devoted to mines and mining, of the same size, but which costs only some $350,000, while the home for electricity required the expenditure of some $650,000.

The Transportation exhibit has the second largest building of the Exposition, covering 18⅔ acres, located just west of those last described. To a great class of people this gives one of the most instructive exhibits on the grounds, since it presents everything relating to the advance of railroad science, with other means of rapid transit of people and goods. Locomotives of every pattern, from the crude motor of early days to the finest engine which the shops of 1892 can turn out, are on the spot, with all the appliances for the government and expeditious handling of railway trains. This, as a separate branch of the exhibition, is believed to be a new feature, in this country at least.

To the north of the Transportation Building is Horticultural Hall, 1,000 by 286 feet, where are gathered flowers, plants, vines and fruits from all portions of the country. There are also refreshment rooms in connection. A little to the north of this building stands the Woman's Building, which is not only designed for an exhibition of the handiwork, business capacity and general progress of the sex, but which is, in and of itself, a fine illustration of the genius and talent of woman. Its architect was a young lady of Boston, who not long since graduated from the department of architectural drawing in the Massachusetts School of Technology, Miss Sophia G. Hayden. She was the daughter of a Massachusetts man, born in Chili, of a Chilian mother, but educated under the care of her grandfather at Boston. Soon after her graduation, the prize of $1,000 was offered for the best design for this building, and Miss Hayden proved the fortunate competitor. The structure is 400 by 300 feet, and is not only very attractive in design, but is fortunately located to give the best impression to the visitor. The work of construction was carried on under the immediate direction of the designer, who has thus most incontestably demonstrated that woman's field reaches to the realm of architectural designing.

Some distance to the eastward of the Woman's Building, and directly across the canal from the Government Building, is that devoted to Fisheries and the Deep Sea Aquarium. This is an impressive structure, 1,100 feet in length by 200 in width, and not only stocked with all manner of fresh and salt water fishes, but illustrates the interesting processes of artificial culture. The salt water which is used is brought from Woods Holl, at the southwestern extremity of Cape Cod, or rather the sea water from that point is evaporated the salt-

iest being taken to Chicago, while Lake Michigan replaces the water from her abundant supply. The aquariums hold 140,000 gallons each, and the building covers three acres of ground. In addition to the fishes, aquatic animals and marine plants shown here, there is a department exhibiting all the methods of fishing known in the world, while all the products of this branch of industry are on exhibition. The restaurants of this building make a specialty of serving fish taken from the various sources of supply under exhibition, by way of practical gastronomic illustration of the value of this department of the food culture of the country.

From fishing to fine art is a long step in the world of science, though it is a much shorter one at the Exposition, as the Art Building lies a little distance northwest of the Fisheries, facing on the lagoon which has its northern portion between the latter structure and the Woman's Building. This is the northernmost of the principal buildings, and is one of the most beautiful, as would be eminently fitting.

It is 500 feet in length by 320 in width, and furnishes more than a mile of hanging space, in addition to the area in the center of the structure, which is devoted to the exhibition of statuary. Those who remember the wonderful interest attaching to the art exhibit at Philadelphia, limited as it was in comparison with the space which is provided at Chicago, will need no incentive to visit and to study the collections, representing the choicest productions of all the world.

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL SIGHTS AND EXHIBITS.

"The eighth and greatest wonder of the world," is what the World's Fair buildings and grounds are pronounced.

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The magnitude of the French exhibit at the Exposition can be surmised from the fact that in the calculations as to its transportation to Chicago it will aggregate fully 3,000 tons. The exhibit, it is unnecessary to explain, consists chiefly of works of art and manufactures of the finer and lighter description, and includes very little in the way of heavy articles, such as machinery.

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The main World's Fair buildings, exclusive of what was necessary for their roofs and for their interior finishing, required 250,000 panes of glass and about 250 tons of paint. An expenditure of almost $500,000 was necessary for these items. The great Manufactures Building required 50 tons of paint and 30,000 panes of glass of 26 different sizes, the average size being 27x44 inches. In the Transportation Building there are 112 circular sashes, 12 feet in diameter, each containing 37 lights; and 68 semicircular sashes 22 feet in diameter, having 60 lights each. In the Electricity Building there are 40,000 panes of glass, or more than in any other Exposition structure. This building is especially conspicuous at night, as, owing to its extensive glass surface, the brilliancy of its electrical exhibit is strikingly visible from the outside. The Administration Building required only 4,500 lights of glass, yet it presents finer artistic effects in glazing than any other structure. The climax of ornamental glazing is seen in a great ceiling sash in the mammoth dome, 200 feet above the floor of the rotunda. This has 150 lights of many different sizes and of beautifully contrasted colors.

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The contractors who put up the big steel trusses for the roofs of the Manufactures Building had the biggest "barn-raising" in history. There are twenty-seven main trusses, with a span of 380 feet and a height of 211 feet. They are fourteen feet wide at the floor and ten at the apex. These trusses with the eight smaller gable trusses weigh 10,800,000 pounds. The main trusses weigh about 350.000 pounds each.

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The colossal statue of the Republic, which stands on a pedestal

rising from the basin in front of the Administration Building, was modeled in Paris by Daniel C. French, the New York sculptor. It is a female figure, seventy-five feet high.

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The visitor to the Exposition will have an opportunity of seeing a more extensive and finer exhibition of ancient Greek art than it has heretofore been possible to see outside of Greece.

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A heroic statue of Columbus, by Louis St. Gaudens, stands before the main entrance of the Administration Building.

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Every species of fish and other aquatic animals large enough to be seen, which is native to inland waters and to the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, except perhaps a live whale,is exhibited in the Fisheries Department of the Exposition.

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The grand entrance to the mammoth Manufactures Building was decorated at an expense of about $12,000.

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In front of the Administration Building the largest fountain in the world tosses graceful streams and excites the admiration of millions of spectators. It was constructed in Paris by Sculptor MacMonnies,who is acknowledged to be one of the very best of living artists. The idea of the fountain is that of an apotheosis of modern liberty—Columbia—and takes the shape of a triumphal barge,guided by Time, heralded by Fame, and rowed by eight standing figures, representing on one side the arts, and on the other science, industry, agriculture and commerce. This barge is preceded by eight sea horses, forming a semicircle in front, and mounted by eight young men as outriders, who represent modern commerce. The smallest figure is some twelve feet in height and the largest twenty feet. The design of the basin is circular—150 feet in diameter—and is flanked on each side by columns 50 feet high, surmounted by eagles. The water is furnished by a great circle of dolphins in the rear and by a system of jets which entirely surround the barge and figures. At night the fountain is illuminated by electricity after the principle employed in fountains in the Champ de Mars.

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Visitors to the Exposition will be able to go comfortably and expeditiously from one part of the grounds to another and obtain advantageous views of the buildings. They may do this either in electric boats through the lagoons or by intramural elevated electric railway. For the latter there are five miles of double track and stations at convenient points. The route, as mapped out, runs from one end to the other of the grounds in a sinuous course. The fare is five cents, and the capacity of the road about 20,000 an hour.

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A $50,000 monument to Columbus, designed by Sculptor Howard Kretschmar, of Chicago, will be found in Lake Front Park, which has been termed the "Gateway to the Exposition." It is a statue in bronze twenty feet high, surmounting a granite pedestal thirty feet high. The monument forms the design for souvenirs of the Exposition.

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Jackson Park will retain as one of its permanent attractions the building which Japan has erected for its headquarters at the Exposition. The building is modeled after one of the most famous and architecturally unique of Japan's ancient temples, and, with its surrounding garden, cost $70,000. About 40,000 square feet are occupied. The South Park Commissioners have accepted the offer of S. Tegima, representative of the Mikado, to give the structure to Chicago on condition that it be kept permanent and in repair, and that one room in it be devoted to a public exhibit of Japanese works of art, which the Japanese government agrees to replenish from time to time.

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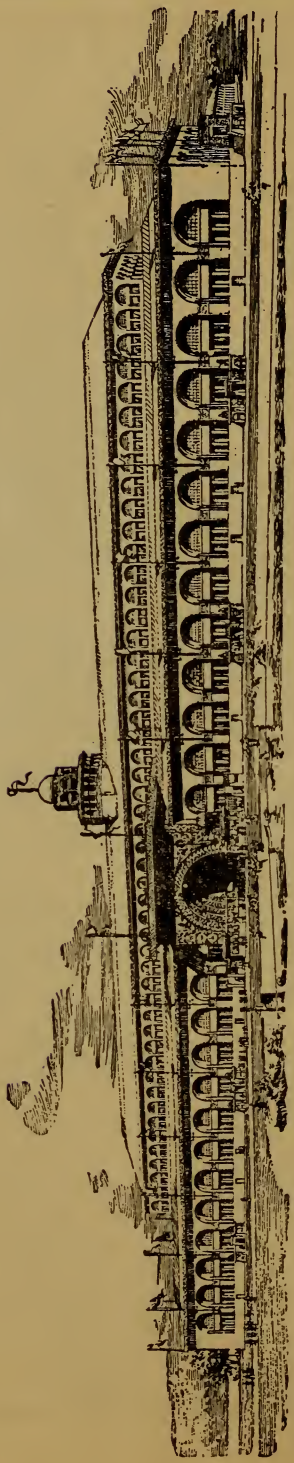
The Chemical National Bank of



THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

Chicago, having been granted the privilege of establishing and operating a bank on the Exposition grounds, will afford to exhibitors and visitors all the conveniences and safeguards of a metropolitan bank, including safety deposit vaults.

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Gen. J. H. Brinker, one of the alternate National Commissioners from Mississippi, exhibits at the Exposition five bales of cotton that was raised by slave labor in 1862–3.

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The Administration Building has a mosaic floor costing $5,000.

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Water for the Exposition ground is supplied from two pumping stations having a combined capacity of 64,000,000 gallons a day. The larger of the two has a capacity of 40,000,000 and constitutes the exhibit of the Washington Pump Company, which put in the entire plant, costing $250,000, free of expense to the Exposition.

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An Ohio World's Fair Commissioner has estimated that the exhibitors from his State spent upward of $5,000,000 in the preparation of their exhibits.

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The California Building at the Fair is an imposing structure of the "Old Mission" type, 110 by 500 feet, with a dome, and costing about $75,000. It is surrounded by a hedge of Monterey cypress.

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Denmark spent about $5,500 in showing, as a leading feature of its exhibits, a Danish dairy, complete and in operation. The dairy interest is one of the most important in Denmark, and the most approved methods and mechanical appliances are utilized in the dairies of that country.

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W. L. Libby & Sons, of Toledo, have erected on Midway Plaisance a factory in which the manufacture of cut glass can be seen, from the furnace on through the cutting, finishing and decorating departments, until the finished product is turned out. The factory is a structure 125x200 feet, of stone, iron and glass, and with imposing dome. The firm spent $40,000 on the building alone.

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A very complete, and doubtless an eye-opening diamond exhibit is made by Cape Colony, South Africa. The exhibit includes 10,000 carats of uncut stones, a large quantity of very fine cut and polished ones, together with all that is necessary to show the process of mining and washing. For this it was necessary to transport to Chicago 100 tons of pulverized blue earth, 50 tons of unpulverized earth and a complete washing machine, operated by natives. The exhibit also includes a unique collection of crocidolite, special diamondiferous products, ostrich feathers, fleeces, etc. A Bushman and Hottentot in native dress form part of the exhibit.

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An East Indian village and exhibit occupy 200,000 square feet of space on Midway Plaisance.

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The Silk Association of America and the Silk Industry Association have combined in making the finest possible exhibit of silk goods and products.

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An Esquimau village, inhabited by from 50 to 75 natives of the frozen regions, is one of the sights on Midway Plaisance.

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A concession was granted for the construction, on Midway Plaisance, of a $60,000 natatorium, which includes besides a large swimming pool, bath-rooms, a café and flower and cigar stands.

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One of the attractive features of the Australian exhibit is the tree ferns from Sydney, New South Wales. These have always been a popular exhibit at London expositions.

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The Canadian Pacific Railway exhibits a model passenger train, and also models of the fine ocean

steamers in that company's service.

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A herd of live elk have been taken from Idaho to the Exposition. In the Montana exhibit are shown about 100 specimens of wild animals and birds, native to that State, and set up by a skilled taxidermist.

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A unique exhibit from Pennsylvania is a map of the United States, 18 by 24 feet, made entirely of pickles, vegetables, fruits, etc., preserved by the company which makes the exhibit. The State lines are accurately shown, and the lakes and rivers are represented by vinegar. The larger cities are indicated by spices. The whole is covered with a single piece of plate glass, which was specially made for the purpose. The expense of this interesting exhibit of the pickling and preserving industry is $15,000.

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New Hampshire, which claims to be the "Switzerland of America," has appropriately erected a Swiss châlet for its World's Fair building.

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The exhibit of the pottery industry of the Midlands will form perhaps the most important and interesting part of the British section.

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Saginaw, Mich., noted as a salt producing city, has constructed in miniature a complete salt plant for exhibition.

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The cottage in which George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends or Quakers, was born, in Leicestershire, England, has been taken down and re-erected in Chicag

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Idaho shows some splendid specimens of mica in the Mines Building. It has ledges of mica eight feet thick and apparently inexhaustible. Sheets of it as large as 10 by 12 inches, without a flaw and as thin as tissue paper, are not uncommon.

The American Bible Society makes an exhibit in which appear copies of Bibles in more than 200 different languages.

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The marble slab presented by the Empress Josephine to Panama is included in the exhibit from that country.

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A 100-year-old bearing orange tree from San Gabriel, is one of the exhibits from California.

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The exhibit which Illinois women make in the Woman's Building is a model hospital, conducted entirely by women. The women physicians and surgeons of the State and the Illinois Training School for Nurses manage the matter. Three rooms in the Woman's Building were assigned for exhibit, and the State Board appropriated $6,000 to defray the expense.

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The lofty stone monolith which Wisconsin exhibits will remain at Jackson Park permanently, the park commissioners having given their consent. The monolith is 107 feet high and cut from a solid block of stone.

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A New Jersey pottery firm has made a large number of specimens of fine work for exhibition at the Fair. One piece is an elegant vase, 40 inches high and 52 inches in circumference, valued at $1,000. It is thought to be one of the most perfect and beautiful specimens of the potters' art ever produced in this country.

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The gold and silver and other mineral exhibits at the Exposition probably aggregate in value several million dollars. In exhibits of this description Colorado naturally takes front rank. The gold and silver nuggets shown by hat State alone are worth a quarter of a million dollars.

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Great Britain's building is a typical specimen of a picturesque, half-timbered English home of the time of Henry VIII., or about

the period which the World's Fair commemorates. It is ninety feet square, two stories high, and built of red brick, heavy timber and yellowish terra-cotta, with red tiling for the roof.

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The Great Western Railway Co. of England exhibits in the Transportation Building the famous old locomotive, "The Lord of the Isles," which was built at the company's works in Swindon in 1851, from designs by the late Sir Daniel Gooch. This locomotive was a notable exhibit at the first World's Fair in London in 1851. From that time until July, 1881, it was continually in service, and ran during that period a distance of 789,300 miles without being fitted with a new boiler. As a pioneer of early railroading and as a contrast to the powerful modern "Mogul," this old locomotive must attract much attention.

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In the women's exhibit from South Dakota is a life size statue of a Sioux Indian maiden. The subject was Minnehaha, the eighteen year old daughter of Sitting Bear, who was prominent in the engagement with Gen. Custer's troops on the Little Big Horn. Minnehaha fell in love with a lieutenant in the U. S. Army at Fort Sully and died of a broken heart.

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A glass punchbowl, made by glassblowers of Cork in 1825, and presented to Daniel O'Connell, the famous Irish patriot, appears in the exhibit from Cork. One side of the bowl bears O'Connell's initials and the other a representation of Cork as it then existed.

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A topographical map of the Gettysburg battle-field and models of the Centennial Exposition, and of Independence Hall, appears in the Pennsylvania exhibit.

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Pennsylvania makes a horticultural exhibit which surpasses anything of the sort ever made. Aside from fruits and viticulture, in which the State does not attempt to outdo other portions of the country, all branches of horticulture are splendidly represented. George W. Childs, A. J. Drexel and several others, who have very large and valuable collections, have given or loaned to the exposition their finest and rarest plants, some of which cannot be duplicated.

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A solid gold brick, weighing 500 pounds and worth $150,000, is exhibited in the Mines and Mining Building by a Helena (Mon.) mine owner.

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The chief motive power for the machinery at the Exposition is supplied by a gigantic engine, furnished free to the Exposition by the E. P. Allis Company, Milwaukee. The engine is furnished as a part of the company's exhibit, upon a special contract providing that it be used for the motive power, and that no other engine of equal size be exhibited. It is an engine of the quadruple expansion type, and is of between 3,000 and 4,000 horse power. Compared with this engine the big Corliss that was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition is almost a dwarf. In 1886 the Corliss was considered one of the wonders of the Exposition, but its builder rated it at only 1,400 horse power, or less than half of the one being built by the Allis Company. The Allis exhibit represents an outlay of $175,000.

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The California Bee Keepers' Association has prepared a notable exhibit. Besides honey and bees, the exhibit includes pressed flowers of all the different honey flora, specimens of the birds and insects which are the enemies of bees, models and photographs of apiaries, and novelties in the shape of productions distinctive to California, especially in the line of beeswax foundation.

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A number of the far famed Kerry cows have been taken from Ireland to Chicago, for the purpose of presenting to the admiring gaze of visitors the spectacle of real Irish milkmaids and butter mak-

THE HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

ers—pretty ones, of course—pursuing their avocation. At the Irish industrial village, too, which is one of the interesting features of the Fair, are seen native Donegal peasant girls spinning wool in genuine Irish cottages, and dyeing it in the historic potato-pot on a real bog-peat fire.

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The United States Patent Office exhibits as complete a collection as possible of the models of all the important American patented inventions, with a view to showing the great advance in the several arts, which is due in no small degree to the encouragement and protection afforded by the patent system.

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The generators that furnish electricity for the 93,000 incandescent lamps at the World's Fair are the largest in the world. One of them operates 20,000 lamps. "The ordinary generator supplies but 1,200 lamps," Mr. Westinghouse said, "and most of them less. Our largest generator supplies 20,000 lamps, and most of the others are of 10,000-lamp capacity each."

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New York State exhibits complete data, including photographs, of all the monuments which have been erected to soldiers of that State who served in the war of the Revolution, the war of 1812, and the war of 1861.

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An oyster exhibit is made by the Shell Fish Commission of Connecticut. An oyster bed, models of oyster boats, the system of dredging, etc., are shown.

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An exhibit from Syrian women, consisting chiefly of beautiful and costly embroideries, is worthy of inspection.

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The Exposition authorities appropriated $175,000 for the purpose of providing orchestra music for the World's Fair. They also set apart $12,500 for the entertainment of distinguished composers and orchestra leaders who have been invited.

On the inland waterways, which traverse the World's Fair grounds from one end to another, there are plying three kinds of boats for public use. These are the omnibus, express and cab boats or launches. The omnibus boats make regular trips around the waterways, stopping at each building. The express boats make round trips without stopping, while the cab boats, with carrying capacity of four persons, may be hailed at any point and engaged for the trip or by the hour, as is a hansom cab.

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The progress of shipbuilding from earliest times up to the present is shown by a very extensive exhibit made by Laird Bros., the big English shipbuilding firm at Birkenhead. The firm's exhibit of like character at the recent English naval exhibition attracted a great deal of attention.

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Accommodations for musical entertainments include a recital hall, seating 500 people; a music hall, with accommodation for 120 players, 300 singers, and an audience of 2,000; a festival hall for performances upon the largest possible scale, with 200 players, 2,000 singers and an audience of 7,000. The music hall contains a fine concert organ, and in Festival Hall is placed an organ for chorus support.

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The California capital is represented in miniature by an exhibition of pickles. The women of Fresno County will distribute 2,500 pounds of raisins in souvenir boxes. A playing fountain of wine forms a feature of the viticultural display.

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One of the most interesting exhibits in the Government Building is a display of arms, uniforms, tents and flags in use in the United States army at various times since 1776. A space of 6,000 square feet was set aside for this exhibit. The uniforms are draped upon lay figures and arranged in realistic attitudes. The one particular group in which especial pride is taken consists of seven figures on

horseback, representing a general of the present army and staff. The central figure is as nearly as possible an exact likeness of Maj. Gen. Schofield. All the articles were made entirely by Americans and of American materials. There is a collection of at least twenty-five flags, and these alone are valued at $8,000.

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Arkansas exhibits a relief map of the State, showing all elevations, depressions, lakes, swamps, coal and stone areas, arable lands, wheat, corn and cotton regions, timber and prairie lands, etc.

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The jelly palace, which the women of California have prepared, is 16 by 20 feet and 25 feet high, with two open doors approached by three marble steps. The framework is of wire. On this are firmly placed several thousand jelly glasses—cups, globes, prisms, etc., filled with jelly of many shades of color arranged in artistic and beautiful designs. The interior is brilliantly illuminated by electricity. The cost of the framework and glasses alone was estimated at $2,700.

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Kentucky makes an exhibit of tobacco in all its forms from the seed up to the matured and manufactured leaf. There are exhibits of different varieties of plants in various stages of growth, and illustrations of the manner of shipping and handling the weed from the time the seed is put in the ground until the produce goes into the chewer's or smoker's mouth. The people may be assured that it is the greatest exhibition ever given of tobacco in the world. The various ways in which tobacco is used in manufacture is also a feature of the display.

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One of the novel exhibits in Machinery Hall is a model paper mill. It is in active operation, and shows all the processes of paper making from the pulp to the finished card, which is in the form of a World's Fair souvenir.

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The exhibit made by Krupp, the celebrated German gunmaker, represents an expenditure of $1,500,000. The largest cannon ever made, weighing 122 tons, is in the exhibit, as is also several hundred tons of war material.

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Butterflies to the number of 150,000 are shown in the Pennsylvania exhibit. The collection is said to be the most complete and finest in the world.

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Costa Rica's pavilion is surrounded by gardens ornamented by a profusion of tropical plants, and in the galleries of the pavilion are placed more than 3,000 beautiful birds, many of which have very gorgeous plumage.

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A. Pazmandy, a Hungarian, has sent for exhibition a collection of exceedingly novel paintings, which cannot help attract attention. There are twenty-five of the pictures and all are miniatures almost to the microscopic degree. One of them, representing the landing of Columbus, with seventeen human figures in it, is about the size of the nail of the little finger. Another is a portrait of Emperor Francis Joseph, and is of the size of the head of a match. The work on these pictures is said to be exquisite.

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The New York Central Railway, in its exhibit, strikingly illustrates the wonderful improvements that have been made in railway transportation by showing a magnificent complete vestibuled train and alongside of it a reproduction of the first train of cars used in this country, the cars of which resembled old-fashioned stage-coaches.

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The largest American flag ever made floats from the top of a lofty "liberty pole" in front of the Administration Building. Upon request, the State of Washington furnished this big flag-staff, as well as two or three others of the largest that were required by the Exposition.

It is estimated that the thirty-five railroads which enter Chicago have expended $1,000,000 in increasing and improving their equipment and facilities for transporting World's Fair visitors and freight.

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The Duke of Edinburgh has sent for exhibition some of the almost invaluable collection of ancient musical instruments which he possesses.

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Handsomely framed, large photographic views of the prominent features of the numerous seaside resorts of New Jersey are shown in the exhibit of that State.

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Thomas Cook & Son, of London, the well-known tourists' agents, make an exhibit of means of transportation including the following: Norwegian carriole, Norwegian sleigh, Lapland dog sleigh, Irish car, Neapolitan cart, Turkish caique, Palestine encampment, camel saddle and harness, elephant with howdah, Bombay bullock cart, catamaran, Chinese palanquin, Japanese jinriksha, antique English sedan chairs, old English traveling chariot, models of dahabeahs and Nile steamers, models of boats, and also models of various Egyptian temples.

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The Baltimore & Ohio Railway Co. make a historical exhibit of absorbing interest to all railroad men. Major J. W. Pangborn had charge of its preparation. The Baltimore & Ohio claims to be the oldest railroad in the world, its two or three predecessors having been mere tramways for transporting coal, stone or ore. The actual construction of the road began on July 4, 1828, and its first section was in operation six months before the Liverpool & Manchester road, the first railroad, in the present sense of the word, in Europe. The Baltimore & Ohio claims also to be the only one of the pioneer roads which has retained its original name and has remained under a continuous succession of management.

The South Kensington Museum, London, recently paid £80 ($400) a yard for some lace manufactured in the south of Ireland. It is said that this is the highest price on record and that the lace is of the most exquisite workmanship. The lace is exhibited at the World's Fair.

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The Fine Arts Building has a mosaic floor, the contract for which was let at $16,989.

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An Indiana stone quarry company exhibits a life-size figure of an elephant chiseled out of a solid block of stone. It is eleven feet high and weighs 30 tons.

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"Marshall's gold nugget" is exhibited by California, and it is safe to say that thousands will consider it one of the most interesting of the innumerable objects displayed at the great Exposition. This is the identical nugget which Marshall picked up in the American River, Feb. 16, 1848, when selecting a site for Sutter's mill, and which constituted the first discovery of gold in California. The nugget is about the size of a lima bean, and, on account of its associations and the almost incalculable wealth and development which have resulted from its finding, is regarded as an almost priceless treasure.

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A "model of the figure of Lot's wife in salt" appears in the Kansas exhibit to represent or illustrate the salt industry of the State.

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The Pilot Commission of New York will make an exhibit in the Transportation department. A model of a pilot boat, on the scale of one-half inch to the foot, and a number of oil paintings illustrating the pilot service, are in the exhibit.

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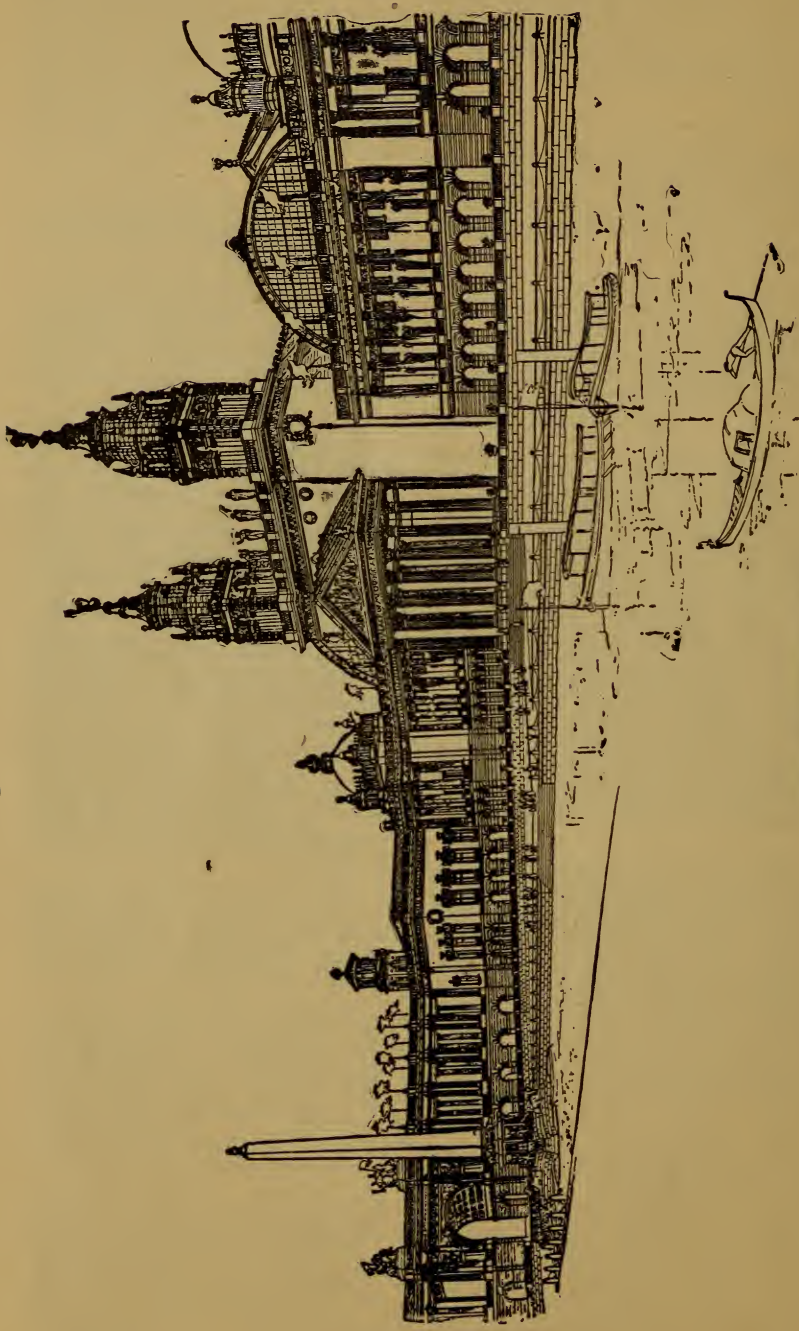
New York has a large exhibit of interesting historical relics. Among them are Washington relics, autographs of all the Presidents, autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and famous men of the revolution-



THE MACHINERY HALL.

ary war; portraits of famous citizens of New York, including those of all the governors; model of Fulton's steamboat, and many other relics dating back to revolutionary times.

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The illustration of the great engineering work of the world is one of the most interesting features of the Transportation exhibit, not the least being a very perfect model of the Forth bridge and a large model or relief map of the Gothard railroad. This will illustrate in the most graphic manner possible the famous tunnel and the manner in which mountain inclines are surmounted by modern engineering science.

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A creole kitchen, with native cooks and waiters, and dishes prepared in creole style, is a striking adjunct to the exhibit which Louisiana makes.

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In the Minnesota Building is exhibited the old printing press upon which the first newspaper printed in the State—the *Minnesota Pioneer*—was run off in 1849.

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The United States Geological Survey has been for ten years engaged in making a great map of the United States, parts of which are on exhibition at the World's Fair. The piece, six feet in length and four feet in width, now ready, includes the State of Connecticut and a bit of Long Island and eastern New York. This vast map will take at least twenty-five more years to complete. Its detail is such that upon it will be indicated every stream, brook, hillock, mountain, valley, farm, village and city. It will show every public and private road as completely as a surveyor's map of a small township. This map, when completed, would, if spread out, cover a little over three-quarters of an acre in superficial area. Of course it would be impossible to suspend such a map as to make it available for practical use, and therefore it will have to be published in sections.

Ten almond trees in full bearing have been transplanted in the Exposition grounds from San Joaquin County, California. They were furnished by P. B. Armstrong, president of the Armstrong Fruit and Nut Co., which owns an orchard of 1,015 acres—one of the largest in the world. Mr. Armstrong also makes a display of peaches, no one of which is less than a foot in circumference.

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Over Michigan's building at the World's Fair floats a large American flag made of Belding silk by the women of Ionia County, that State.

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Remenyi, the well-known violin virtuoso, has a space of not less than 400 square feet in which to exhibit his great collection of rare African ethnological specimens. The selection, which comprises over 1,500 carefully selected specimens, has been formed during the last forty years, and is beyond question the most perfect of its kind. It is especially rich in the ancient regal symbols in use among the Zulus, including scepters, royal bracelets, which were used instead of crowns, and other emblems of hammered silver, of carved and polished ivory and rhinoceros horn. The royal bracelets are especially interesting. They are hollowed rings made from transverse sections of huge elephant tusks, and, until his death, were never taken off, after once placed on the arm of the king. There are also several splendid specimens of the exceedingly rare and beautiful royal silk mantles of the sovereigns of Madagascar, three hundred and more years ago. These mantles are curiously adorned with broideries of metal and uncut precious stones and of feather work. Every specimen in the collection is perfect and unique of its kind.

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Charles E. Hatcher, one of Captain McGrath's secretaries in the city delivery department of the Chicago post-office, has prepared a unique exhibit for the post-office at the World's Fair grounds. Part of Mr. Hatcher's duties is to de-

cipher badly addressed letters after all the post-office experts in that line have failed. In this Mr. Hatcher has no equal. The bulk of badly addressed letters come from foreign lands. In sorting over these letters, Mr. Hatcher kept an account of the number of different ways the word Chicago is spelled. The record shows 197 different ways. Some ripe scholar in Finland sent a letter to his brother and spelled the name of the Exposition city Zizazo. Still another foreigner, possibly with a sinister motive, spelled the word Jagjago; Hipapho, Jajijo, Schecchacho, Hizago and Chachicho are also prime favorites and are all down on Mr. Hatcher's little list.

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An interesting exhibit is from the Black Hills, S. D., which displays in novel form the minerals found in the Hills, The exhibit is in the form of a two story and a half cottage.

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California is honored by having a section of one of her famous big trees made a prominent feature in the Government Building. The section of the tree is twenty-three feet in diameter and is thirty feet long. This is divided into three parts, and these are placed in their natural position, one above the other and so arranged as to form something like a two-story house.

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Persons in Bombay, India, were persuaded that there would be considerable profit in making a varied display at the World's Fair. They sent over twelve elephants, so that visitors could take rides in "howdah with mahout"; they also give exhibitions of suttee, cremation, jugglery, nautch, wrestling, etc., and sell tea at ten cents a cup. They expect to sell a million cups before the Exposition closes.

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The bust of the Queen upon which the Princess Louise was engaged for some months forms a notable exhibit.

One of the features of the California exhibit is a pampas palace, twenty feet square, erected in the State building. The palace is the contribution of Mrs. Harriet W. R. Strong, of Whittier, Cal., who is a large grower of pampas plumes.

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An optician of Baltimore, Md., has perfected an ingenious invention for cutting, grinding and polishing lenses. The original device is exhibited at the Columbian Exposition. It makes 400 lenses at the same time.

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One of the novel exhibits in the marine section of the Transportation department is 200 pen engravings of American steam vessels, beginning with the Clermont and following down a typical series to the present day. The pictures have been sent by the New York *Seaboard*, a marine paper.

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Thirty-two silk manufactories at Lyons, France, make exhibits and each one has striven to make the finest showing. Lyons is the greatest silk manufacturing center in the world, and made a magnificent display at the Paris Exposition.

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William M. Singerly, of Philadelphia, shows in the live stock department his big steer, the largest in the world, given to the Columbian Exposition. The steer was sired by a pure bred Holstein, and its dam is a pure bred Durham cow. The animal is six years old and weighs 3,800 pounds. Its height is 5 feet 10 inches, its girth 10 feet 8 inches, its girth over loin 10 feet 10 inches, and its length from root of ear to rump 9 feet 10 inches.

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The world-famed glassmakers of Austria, especially of Bohemia, and the china manufacturers of Carlsbad and the surrounding neighborhood, make a grand display of their industries. The manufacturers of stained glass in Tyrol have joined in the exhibit.

On each side of the MacMonies mammoth memorial fountain in front of the Administration Building is a huge electric fountain which throws a stream 150 feet high, brilliantly illuminated by variously colored electric lights.

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A company has been incorporated with $100,000 capital stock for the purpose of erecting near the Fair a $75,000 club house, which shall be maintained during the Fair as headquarters for wheelmen from all parts of the world.

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The Suffolk Horse Society, England, offers two gold medals of the value of $50 each for the best Suffolk horse and mare or filly exhibited.

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Among the exhibits made by foreign nations the visitor will doubtless find that of Persia one of the most interesting. It includes rare specimens of art industry work. Rich and highly wrought fabrics constitute an attractive feature, as do also exquisitely fine embroideries and elaborately worked gold and silver jewelry, rare Persian rugs, carpets, embroidered hangings, etc. There is also to be found in this Persian exhibit a department for manufactured articles, such as arms, curios and richly wrought armor, tiles and tile work, mosaics, objects of art, antiquities, musical instruments, wearing apparel. etc. Altogether the Persian exhibit is characteristic and exceptionally unique, a collection rich in objects of cost and beauty.

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Sacramento, Cal., makes an exhibit illustrating its postal service from the days of '49 to the present time.

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A gold brick worth $230,000 is exhibited by Montana.

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Germany's building cost about $125,000, and is a combination of typical styles of German architecture, such as are seen in perfection in Nuremburg. It is massive in construction, the first story being of great blocks of sandstone and the second of a combination of brick and cement. At one end is erected a Gothic cathedral, the windows of which show exceedingly artistic effects, being the work of several of the most famous designers in Germany.

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Two monster locomotives adorn the entrance to the Railway World's Fair passenger station, inside Jackson Park. The Rogers locomotive works has furnished one and the Brooks Company the other. Each locomotive weighs 160,000 pounds, and is mounted on a pedestal. They stand one on each side of the main entrance.

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Since 1864 Illinois women have taken out 284 patents for inventions and devices of one kind and another. The Illinois World's Fair Board exhibits copies of all of these patents, and models of all the inventions that could be obtained.

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The Austrian wood-carving industry is specially represented at the Exposition by thirty-four expert wood carvers from Vienna, who exhibit their work in its various branches.

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The main railway station, within the Fair grounds, where all excursion trains discharge their passengers, is a handsome structure costing $225,000, and accommodates 25,000 persons at one time.

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The Japanese government has arranged to send to this country 2,000 Japanese of the middle class, who are to be here during the World's Fair and afterward make a tour of the principal cities of the United States. Instruction and information as to the industries and customs of the American people constitute the object desired to be attained.

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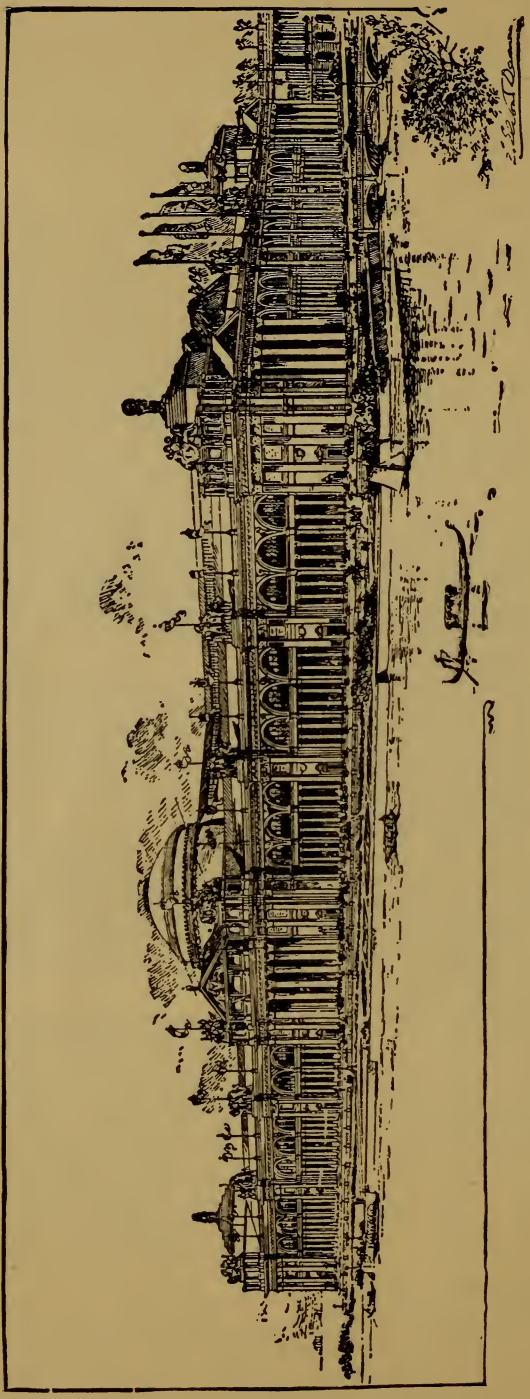
From Sydney has been sent a remarkable astronomical clock. This clock is forty-five feet high and twenty-five feet square at the base. Within it is exhibited the



THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

motion of the sun, Mercury, Venus, and the earth revolving on its axis around the sun, and the moon around the earth. The sun is represented by an electric light, which illuminates the surrounding planetary bodies.

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In Pike County, Illinois, the identical pistol used by Aaron Burr upon the dueling field when he killed Alexander Hamilton, was found, and is exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition. It makes a good companion piece for the articles once owned by Blennerhassett, with whom Burr afterward associated, which are also placed on exhibition at the Fair by the Ohio Historical Society.

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Ex-School Commissioner John H. Thiry, of Long Island City, N. Y., has prepared a display of his penny school banking system for the World's Columbian Exposition. In 1885 Mr. Thiry, who is a Frenchman, first introduced the system in the public schools of Long Island City. Since then it has been taken up in 300 other schools in various parts of the country. According to Mr. Thiry's statistics, more than 28,000 scholars during the past seven years have deposited and saved pennies amounting to $140,000.

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Sweden's building at the World's Fair has been designed on the lines of the old Norse stave churches, but with more solidity. The building was constructed in Sweden and was sent to Chicago in sections.

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The Chicago Schutzen Verein has issued an invitation to the sharpshooters of the world to participate in a great international sharpshooters' contest in Chicago in connection with the Exposition.

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The British Building at the World's Fair has among its decorations flags bearing the arms of the principal cities of the United Kingdom.

The owners of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky reproduce the "starry chamber" in the Mining Building at the World's Fair.

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Members of the North American Turner-Bund have made elaborate preparations for their exhibit at the World's Fair. They occupy 4,500 square feet in the Liberal Arts building, and 112,500 square feet for outdoor drill, in which probably 5,000 adults and several thousand children will participate. In the covered space the Turners have model classes taught gymnastics in accordance with their system, now in vogue in their societies and the Chicago public schools. The exhibition represented by their commission includes 350 societies, with a membership of 50,000, of whom 5,000 reside in Chicago.

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A Swedish World's Fair Club has been incorporated with the object of furnishing information, assistance and entertainment to Swedish exhibitors and visitors at the Exposition.

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A wonderful clock is exhibited from Warsaw, Poland. The clock is the result of six years earnest work by a watchmaker, named Goldfaden, in Warsaw. It represents a railroad station, with waiting rooms for travelers, telegraph and ticket offices, an outside promenade and a fountain in operation. Alongside of the station are seen the tracks, with signal-booths, switches and water reservoirs,—in fact, everything belonging to a European railroad depot. In the dome of the central tower of the building is a clock showing the local time, while in each of two other towers there is a clock, giving the time, respectively, of New York and Peking. In both of the towers last mentioned a calendar and barometer are seen Every quarter of an hour it gets lively at the station. First the telegraph operator does his work—issues the telegram to signify that the track is clear. Then the doors of the building are opened ; the station-keeper and his

assistant appear at the platform; at the ticket office the cashier is noticeable; the guards leave the signal-booths and hoist the barrier; a long row of passengers is observable in front of the ticket office; baggage is hauled; one of the guards rings the bell and a train runs into the station. While the whistle of locomotive is blown, the train stops; a workman goes along the row of coaches and hits the axles with a hammer, while another one pumps water into the water tank of the locomotive. After a third signal with the station-bell the train starts and disappears in a tunnel on the opposite side. The station-keeper and his assistant leave the platform and the doors of the depot building are closed, the guards enter their booths and quiet reigns. After fifteen minutes the same trouble commences again.

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A model of ocean currents is exhibited which possesses great practical value. This model, which is a huge scientific tank, is made to represent the surface of the earth spread out on an area of about 30 feet square, the ocean and seas being shown by actual water. Small streams of water are ejected through pipes under the model so that the whole body of water moves exactly as the ocean currents move. The direction of the currents is shown distinctly by a white powder on the surface of the water. Near the model is placed a large map giving the fullest details of the force, volume and direction of the various ocean currents.

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Hayti, next in point of time to the United States in declaring its independence of European rule, makes a notable exhibit at the World's Fair. It has never participated in any international exhibition, and was ambitious to make its showing at Chicago a very creditable one. Agriculture, forestry, mineral and a historical display constitute the main features of its exhibit.

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The international chess tournament to be held at Chicago in connection with the World's Fair will distribute $7,000 in prizes.

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The Swiss National Council appropriated 120,000 francs ($24,000) for an exhibit at the World's Fair of the Swiss watch making industry.

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A $6,000 monument of Barre granite is to be one of the exhibits from Vermont.

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The pupils of the High School of Salem, Mass., have prepared an interesting memorial of that ancient town for the World's Fair. The amateur photographers of the school contribute a series of views of the many points of historic interest in which the town abounds. These were finished by the pupils themselves, and form the illustrations of a handsome album. The descriptive letter-press of the book, also the work of the pupils, is neatly written on a typewriter, so that the whole volume is literally the handiwork of the children of Salem.

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Miss Elizabeth Ney, of Hempstead, Tex., a descendant of Marshal Ney, of France, has executed in marble the statues of a number of Texas heroes, which she exhibits at the Fair.

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In 1822 a patent was issued to Jeremiah Bailey, of Pennsylvania, for a mowing machine, and he constructed two machines the same year. It is believed that these were the first ever made. A number of years later a patent for improvement on this machine was secured, and some fifty of the improved machines were built. Only two of the original pattern were ever made, and one of them is still in existence, owned by Samuel Worth, of Marshallton, Pa. He exhibits it at the Fair, where, as a pioneer in agricultural machinery, it will attract much attention. The knife of the machine is circular and has a combined rotary and forward motion.

The exhibit under the direction of the bureau of hygiene is of special public interest and value because it deals with sanitary subjects in every phase. Physical development, food supply, preparation of food, cooking and serving, dwellings and buildings, hygiene of the workshop and factory, food inspection, quarantine; reception, cure and protection of immigrants—these are a few subjects illustrated by the bureau. Every possible sanitary precaution that tends to prolong life and minimize the dangers from disease is shown either by actual appliances or models; the evils of the "tenement" and "sweating" systems are brought out very forcibly by models of old-style tenement and sweat shops exhibited, beside models of the best possible apartment houses and workshops. Heating, lighting and drainage systems are shown in contrast with exhibits illustrating the diseases and deformities caused by unwholesome trades and professions, or equally unwholesome quarters for the workingmen. The various State boards of health have prepared exhibits of their methods for the bureau, and the comparison afforded by such exhibits is expected to be very valuable, affording experts an unusual opportunity for study. Mr. F. W. Brewer, of Nebraska, is chief of the bureau.

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Plans for the World's Fair passenger station at Jackson Park called for a main station 150x300 feet, with an annexed train shed 100x672 feet. Provision has been made for loading and unloading thirty-six trains at one time on reserved tracks.

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The Kansas State Normal School, which has 1,500 pupils, and is the largest in the West, makes an exhibit at the Fair.

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The nitrate industry of Chili is illustrated by an elaborate exhibit at the Fair.

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Arrangements have been completed whereby excursion trains to the World's Fair, by whatever road they may arrive in Chicago, run within the Exposition grounds and discharge their passengers there. No transfer of passengers at any point is necessary.

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A heroic statue of Hendrik Hudson, the discoverer of the Hudson River, has been placed in New York's World's Fair building.

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At an expense equal to about $5,000, an industrial school at Guntoor, India, makes a notable exhibit at the Fair. The exhibit is entirely of articles made by Mohammedan women, and it is stated that none of their work has ever been exhibited at an international or national fair. A small drawing-room in the Woman's Building is furnished with articles made by the pupils of the school. Among the articles sent are a very handsome velvet portiere embroidered with gold, velvet embroidered with gold for upholstery, a table cover of white serge embroidered with gold and silks, a piano cover, curtains of Indian material embroidered with silks, fancy wall decorations, handsome picture frames with gold embroidery; table covers, rugs, tea coseys, cushion covers, center-pieces for tables, trimmings for evening dresses, altar cloths, etc. Some of the articles, it is announced, are for sale.

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In the Missouri Building at the World's Fair is displayed a huge map of the State 9½ feet wide and 12 feet long, showing the counties, and statistics as to the amount and value of the product of each for 1891.

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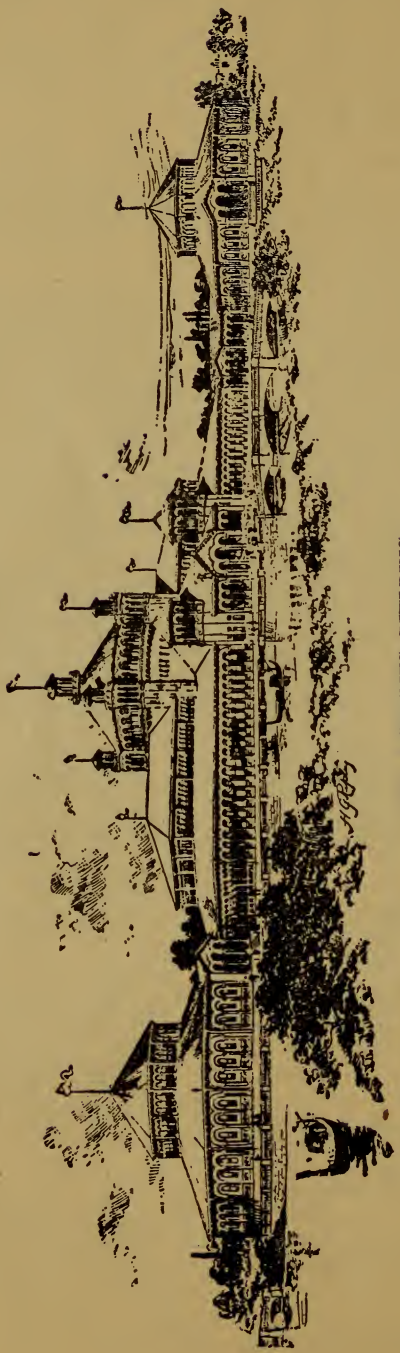
Some very interesting exhibits of photography have been sent to the Exposition from Sydney, New South Wales. The collection was prepared by the government printing office, and consists of some 400 views measuring 40 by 30 inches. Some of



THE FISHERIES BUILDING.

these pictures, arranged in panoramic order, measure 40 feet in length. An enlarged view of the moon, from a negative taken by Mr. Russell, the government astronomer at the Observatory, is one of the gems of the collection.

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Dauphin County, Pa., has sent for exhibition in the Woman's Building at the World's Fair an elaborately carved table of extraordinary historical interest. It is composed of woods taken from the yoke of the famous "Liberty Bell," from the house in which the first American flag was made, from Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge, from the old ship Constitution, and from a pillar in Independence Hall. The upper surface is inlaid with Indian arrow heads, relics of the Sioux nations, with whom what is now Dauphin County was once a favorite hunting ground.

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Building material dealers make an exhibit at the Fair. They will also hold an international congress for the discussion of matters of interest to the building trade.

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The women of La Salle County, Ill., have raised money for the purpose of paying the expenses of some 600 or 700 women and girls during a visit to the World's Fair.

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A huge octopus or devilfish was captured outside the Golden Gate, Cal., by some fishermen. It measured fourteen feet from the end of the body to the end of the longest tentacle, and has eight arms, and, as is usual with the fish, there are over 800 suckers on the arms. The body is nothing but a huge sack and is soft and flabby; it is about two feet long. There are two eyes about an inch in diameter and a faint resemblance to a beak and mouth. This specimen is one of the best in the country, and has been preserved and is exhibited at the Exposition.

The largest sample of gold quartz ever mined in Montana was taken out of the McIntyre lode. Its weight is 1,785 pounds. It came from near the surface. There are other large samples, which came from the Shafer shaft at the depth of 110 feet; one from the Musser shaft, 100 feet, and another from the working shaft, 200 feet. All are on exhibition at the Fair.

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Miss Ada Rehan is regarded as one of the best actresses in America. She has played abroad with great success and is now further honored by the people of Montana, for they have appropriated $300,000 worth of silver for a heroic size statue of the lady, and she is modeled in this precious metal as the statue of Justice, and exhibited at the World's Fair. Miss Rehan is said to possess more largely than any other available living model the qualities desirable in a typical American woman, and a model of Justice—symmetry of form, dignity of mien, with a head not only majestic in pose but indicative of intellectual strength.

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Perth, Ont., exhibits a mammoth cheese. It is seven feet high and nine feet in diameter, and required for its making the milk of 600 cows for three days.

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Mrs. J. F. Jenkins, of Los Angeles, California, shows a tapestry picture representing the surrender of Mary Queen of Scots to the Confederate Lords, in 1567. The study is six by four feet, and contains thirty-five men and women, four horses, four banners, a large tree, with a foreground of grass, shrubbery and other accessories. The queen is mounted on a horse elegantly caparisoned, her costume being of royal purple. Mounted attendants follow, being Highlanders in bright Scotch plaids, with battle-axes and spears. Mrs. Jenkins began her work eight years ago. It is said that the shading and harmony of colors are so perfect that at a distance of a few feet the most critical observer would consider it an elegant oil

painting. Mrs. Jenkins has a companion piece to the above known as "Returned from the Chase," which is smaller in size but contains 1,250,000 stitches. Several valuable prizes have been awarded this work at State fairs and one at the St. Louis Exposition of 1874, when a gold medal and special prize were awarded.

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Fac-similes of thirty-seven of the most prominent of the Aztec idols in the museum in the City of Mexico have been prepared with great care.

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The Chamber of Commerce of Calais, France, contributed 2,000 francs toward the expense of making a show of French lace at the Fair.

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Rhode Island presents its World's Fair building to Chicago after the Exposition closes. The structure is very picturesque in appearance, being a reproduction in part of the famous "Old Stone Mill" at Newport.

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More than 200 panels of native woods enter into the interior decoration of the Washington World's Fair building. Some of them are carved and others decorated with paintings of Washington scenery and groupings of flowers, fruits, grains, fish, game, birds, etc.

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The German exhibit at the World's Fair contains an architectural display including drawings illustrating 200 or more of the most notable buildings in the empire.

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Daoud Sifico, a wealthy merchant of Algiers, has established an Algerian village and attractions on Midway Plaisance. According to his account the village is a marvel, in its way, of oriental construction and highly interesting exhibits. The building has a Moorish dome, towers, and ornamental minarets. Inside is a number of native Kabyles, Arabians and negroes. They sell jewelry, enbroidery, bric-a-brac, etc., and serve guests in a café concert hall capable of seating 1,000 persons. Then, in addition to this hall, there is a Moorish café, a Kabyle house with Kabyle laborers, an Arab tent village with Arabs, some desert tents, and an illustration of what an Arabian desert camp really is. There are fifty people, and dancing girls, who give exhibitions in the concert hall. They perform to the music of an Algerian band. Fully $150,000 has been expended upon this construction.

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Conspicuous in the shoe and leather exhibit at the World's Fair is the display made by Lynn, Mass. Lynn is the largest shoe producing center in the United States, and fully seventy-five and perhaps one hundred of the shoe manufacturers of that city furnish exhibits. They have acted in harmony in the matter.

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The Wisconsin World's Fair building has a $5,000 grand staircase, the donation of the Morgan company, one of the best known firms of the State.

RELICS AT THE FAIR.

The objects of historical value and interest which are shown at the Fair are legion. It is safe to say that the collection is ten times as numerous as has ever been witnessed in one place before. The Columbus relics alone are very great in number, and include the majority of the important portable reminders of the famous explorer. They were brought from Spain, Italy, Rome, the West Indies, and other widely separated parts of the earth. Every department, almost, of the great Exposition has its relics on view—old records, portraits, machines, models, inventions, etc., each having historical interest, or marking a stage of progress in its own line. Particularly numerous are these historical exhibits from the United States. Almost every State contributes to the number something which will be viewed with interest because of its history or associations. One of the best contributions is shown by Pennsylvania, the collection being furnished

mainly from Philadelphia under the auspices of a committee of its city council. Among the objects in this collection are the following: The chair occupied by Thomas Jefferson when writing the Declaration of Independence; the table on which it was signed; the silver inkstand used on that occasion; Thomas Jefferson's sword; chair of memorial woods, including parts of Columbus' house in Spain; bell rung at Valley Forge when Washington occupied that place with his army; sofa belonging to George Washington and used by him when he lived in Philadelphia; bench made from pew in old Christ Church occupied by Washington and Lafayette; punch bowl used by Gen. Washington and other officers of the Revolutionary army; baby clothes made by Mrs. John Adams for her son John Quincy Adams; ale mug that belonged to John Paul Jones; Peale's portrait of Washington, the first ever painted; first lightning rod invented by Ben Franklin; electrical machine invented by Franklin; original model of John Fitch's steamboat, which ran between Philadelphia and Burlington from 1787 to 1790; unsigned copy of the Declaration of Independence; fans used by Franklin at the court of France when he was minister there; cast of Washington's face taken during life from original mold used for Houdon's statue; clocks of Benjamin Franklin, William Penn and Oliver Cromwell, running and keeping good time; Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Washington; Thomas Jefferson's thermometer; lock of Jefferson's hair; Pocahontas' necklace; surveying instrument used by William Penn in laying out the city of Philadelphia, and the famous Liberty Bell.

THE NAVAL EXHIBIT.

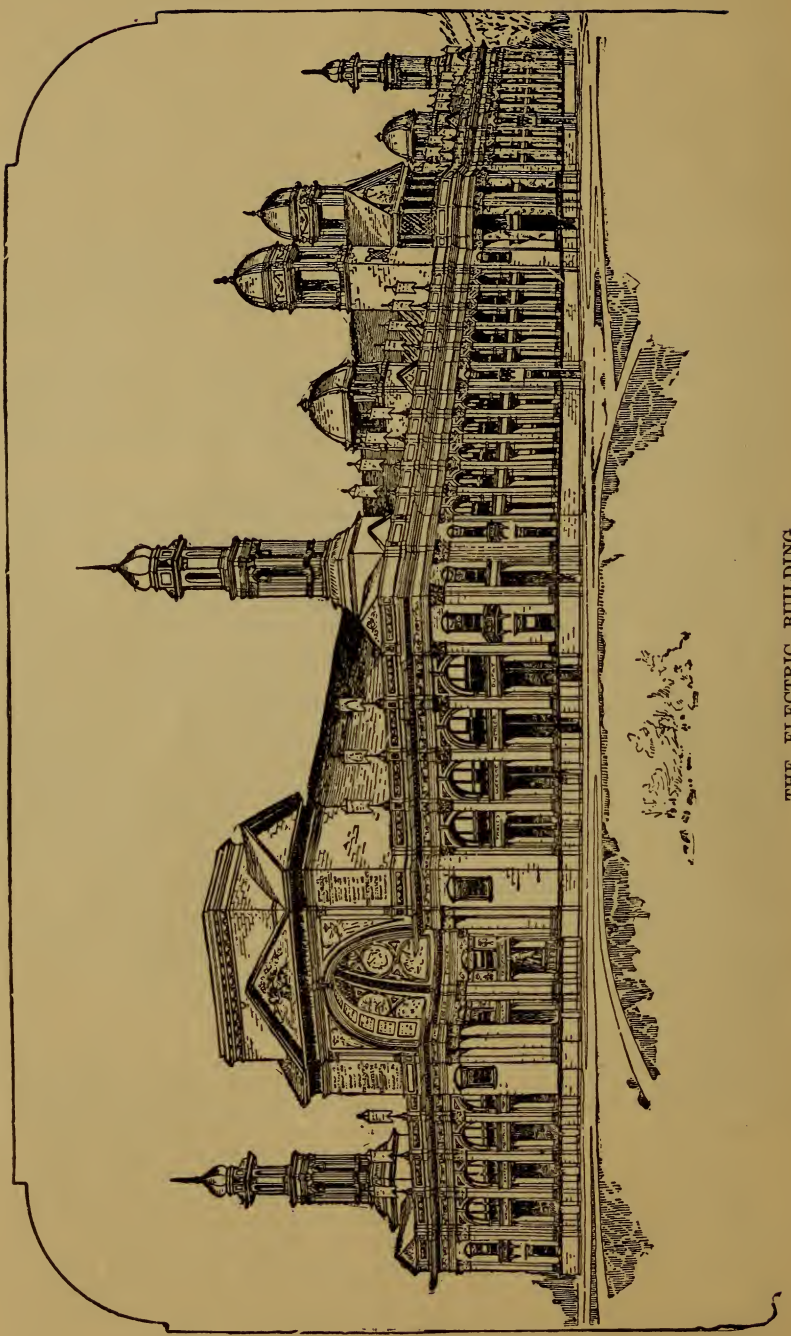
Unique among the other exhibits is that made by the United States Naval Department. It is in a structure which, to all outward appearance, is a faithful, full-sized model of one of the new coast-line battleships. This imitation battleship of 1893 is erected on piling on the lake front in the northeast portion of Jackson Park. It is surrounded by water and has the appearance of being moored to a wharf. The structure has all the fittings that belong to the actual ship, such as guns, turrets, torpedo tubes, torpedo nets and booms, with boats, anchors, chain cables, davits, awnings, deck fittings, etc., together with all appliances for working the same. Officers, seamen, mechanics and marines are detailed by the Navy Department during the Exposition, and the discipline and mode of life on our naval vessels are completely shown. The detail of men is not, however, as great as the complement of the actual ship. The crew gives certain drills, especially boat, torpedo and gun drills, as in a vessel of war.

The dimensions of the structure are those of the actual battleship, to wit: length, 348 feet; width amidships, 69 feet 3 inches; and from the water line to the top of the main deck, 12 feet. Centrally placed on this deck is a superstructure 8 feet high with a hammock berthing on the same 7 feet high, and above these are the bridge, chart-house and the boats.

At the forward end of the superstructure there is a cone-shaped tower called the "military mast," near the top of which are placed two circular "tops" as receptacles for sharpshooters. Rapid-firing guns are mounted in each of these tops. The height from the water line to the summit of this military mast is 76 feet, and above is placed a flagstaff for signaling.

YOUTHS AT THE FAIR.

Provision has been made for holding at the Fair a congress composed of youths of all nations of the world. Delegates will be sent, it is expected, from England, Japan, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Spain, Austria, Italy, Russia, and countries of the Orient. These young men are to be selected from the high schools and the grammar-school grades. Their ages are to range between 13 and 20 years. No World's Fair congress that has been thus far



THE ELECTRIC BUILDING.

arranged for, it is thought, will excite more interest than this project.

The idea is to get from each country not more than from fifteen to forty or fifty students. All told, it is intended to have 5,000 at the congress, and a special committee has been appointed to see that proper encouragement is lent to induce attendance. The preliminary address of the special committee has been issued by A. F. Nightingale, chairman, and F. F. Bliss, secretary.

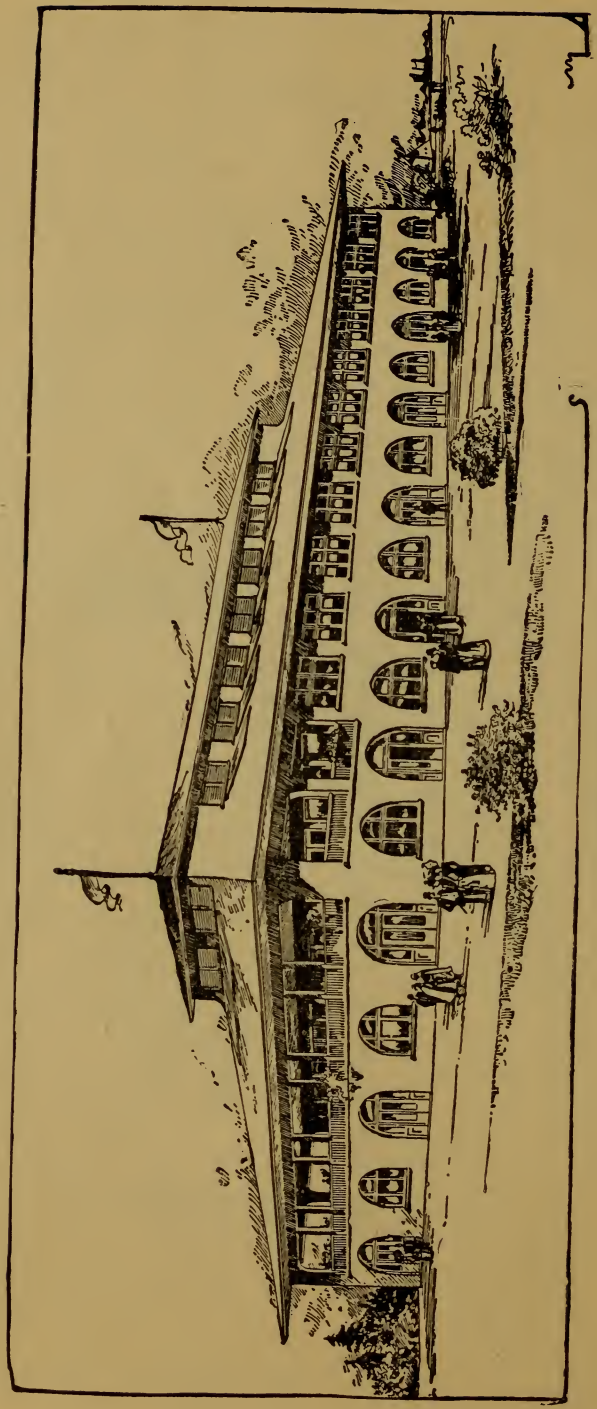
Public Charities at the Fair.

AN EXHIBIT OF VERY WIDE SCOPE, GREAT COMPLETENESS AND ABSORBING INTEREST.

A very notable exhibit at the World's Fair is that relating to public institutions of charity and their work. This is made under the auspices and direction of the Bureau of Charities and Corrections, which was created for this purpose some time ago by the Exposition authorities. Nathaniel S. Rosenau, the superintendent of this bureau, estimates that in the United States the annual expenditure for public charitable institutions is fully $125,000,000, and that not less than $500,000,000 is invested in buildings and equipments for carrying on the work of these institutions. In this estimate no account is taken of penitentiaries and jails. In speaking of the exhibit which the bureau makes at the Fair, Mr. Rosenau said:

"One of the chief objects sought to be attained is the collection of statistics that will show exactly what is being done all over the world by these institutions, what the work costs in each country, how it is done, and what the result of it all is. Isolated efforts have been made on several occasions to show what the world is doing for unfortunates who are not able to take care of themselves, but it has remained for the Columbian Exposition to produce in a comprehensive bureau an exhibit that will represent the effort now being made and illustrate the present facilities for dealing with unfortunates who cannot take care of themselves. Philanthropists divide the individuals with whom they deal into three classes—defectives, dependents and delinquents. The defectives are subdivided into those temporarily disabled and those permanently disabled. The temporarily disabled include the sick, the injured and the acute insane. The permanently disabled include deaf mutes, blind, epileptics, idiots and the chronic insane. The class of dependents include those who are not wage earners, and therefore obliged to subsist on the bounty of others—for instance, paupers and orphans up to the time they become self-supporting. Delinquent is the soft word used to designate the criminal element.

"At first thought it might appear that an exhibit which will be an adequate representation of the system of charities and correction was an impossibility, for there is so much that is intangible and invisible in philanthropic work. I believe, however, that with the assistance of all who are interested in matters charitable and penological, whether because of official position or individual information, an exhibit has been collected that will stimulate and instruct those already in the work, and prove of great interest to the general public. The enormous amount that is spent annually to maintain our public institutions of this character would alone make the subject an interesting one. At the Centennial an attempt was made to show what was being done in this line, but the effort was not satisfactory. A number of foreign countries were interested in the section devoted to charities, and sent documents and charts to show what they were doing, but the very statistics we wanted, the ones showing how the great army of paupers and criminals of this country are being cared for, were missing. As I remember it, but one institution in this country was represented. That was the great Catholic Protectory of New



THE DAIRY BUILDING.

York City. We have exhibits at the World's Fair from all the State boards of charities, State prison commissioners and other organizations having a similar official function. We also received assistance from individual institutions and societies, and from colleges in which scientific philanthropy and penal science are included in the course of study. This is supplemented by exhibits from manufacturers who make a specialty of goods for these institutions.

"Now take the section devoted to insanity, for instance. We show everything connected with an asylum for the care of this class of people, from the paper that legally commits them to the asylum to the arrangements made for caring for them once they are within its walls. The codes of laws relating to insanity, the care, temporary custody and transportation of the patient before commitment, and after commitment while awaiting permanent disposition by sheriffs or other officers, will be shown. We endeavor to illustrate the provision, or lack of provision, as the case may be, in county jails and almshouses where insane persons are temporarily detained. We also show what the hospitals and asylums do for both acute and chronic cases of insanity, what is done in the way of family care of the insane, and what training schools for nurses do to qualify nurses to care for these unfortunates. Then we show all the humane appliances used to restrain insane persons of violent disposition. Where the patients are employed, we have illustrations of their work.

"We show the work that is done in all kinds of dispensaries, the operation of sick-diet kitchens, the work of flower and fruit missions, the gratuitous home service rendered to the poor by physicians, the organization and work of general and special hospitals, and the general system of ambulance work. The division of outwork devoted to juveniles is also very interesting. We show the work of children's aid societies, the societies for the prevention of cruelty to children, the management of orphanages, and the method of conducting day nurseries, fresh-air missions and Summer homes; also newsboys' and bootblacks' homes. This work, as you know, is conducted on an enormous scale in all large cities in the country, and we hope that from the exhibit we produce those who are interested in it may be able to derive many valuable suggestions that can be put into practical operation in their own institutions.

"In the section devoted to criminals we endeavor to show, first, the plan of organization, training and equipment of a model police force, including the weapons, signals, patrol-wagon system and police-station arrangements. We give, by means of charts, a general view of the charitable and penal work now being carried on in the world. An interesting feature of this section is a full-sized prison corridor, the cells of which are an exact reproduction of the cells in which criminals are confined in all the different countries and States of the world. We have also collected a library, composed of books relating exclusively to penal and charitable work. By maps we show the exact location in each State of all prisons, workhouses, reformatory institutions, hospitals, poorhouses, homes for the aged and orphanages.

"The section devoted to criminals, or adult delinquents, as we call them, and the police exhibit already mentioned, includes four other divisions. In the one devoted to the reformation and punishment of offenders we pay special attention to reformatories, houses of correction, houses for fallen women, prisons, etc., and in each case our object is to illustrate the work of each of these institutions. In another section we treat of the registration and identification of criminals, showing the systems employed in all countries for keeping track of this class."

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